

THE BIBLE JOURNEY

Archaeological, Geographic and Historical Confirmation for the Bible

Physical Evidence for the Death, Burial, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ



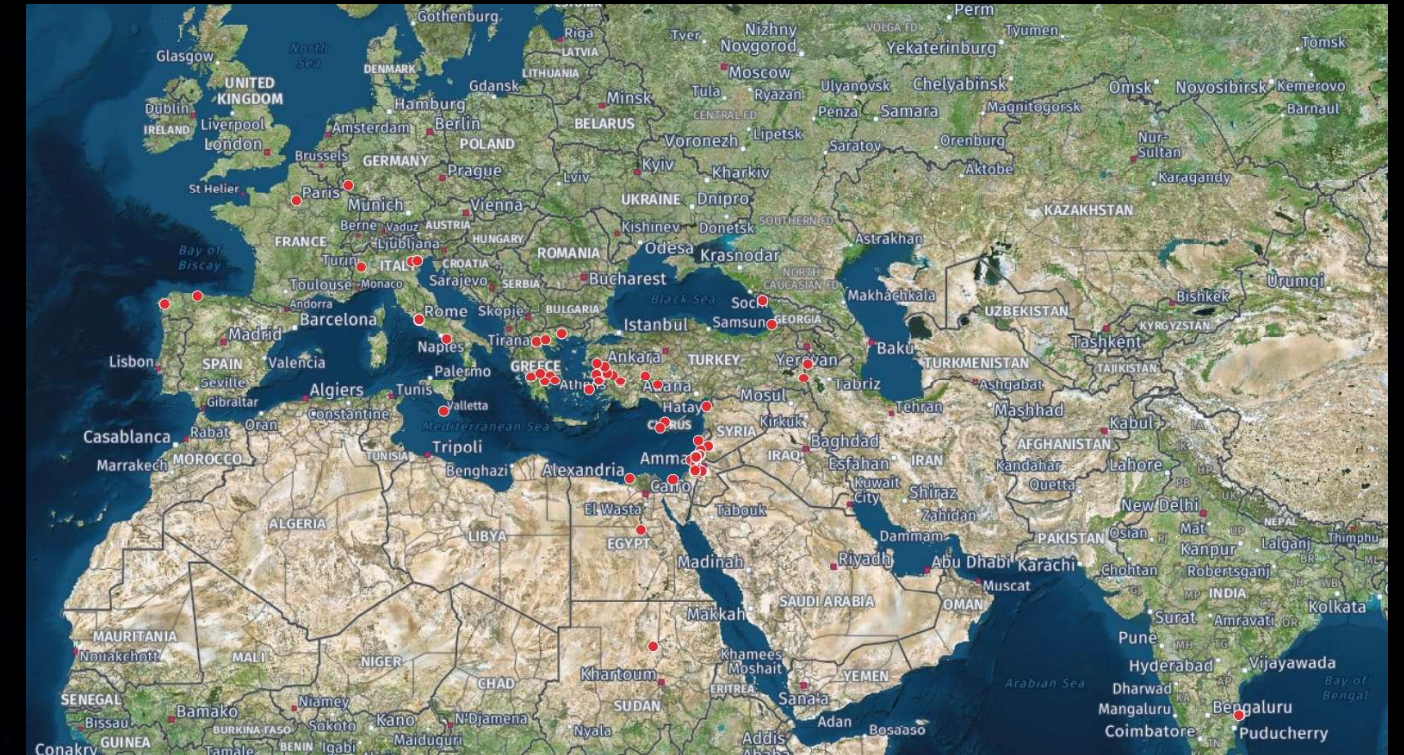
“For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of his majesty. For he received from God the Father honour and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount.” 2 Peter 1:16-18 (KJV)

Compiled by Timothy Hartley

The Places of the New Testament and First Century

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<https://thebiblejourney.ca/maps>



The New Testament, far from being a work of fiction like an ancient fairy tale, is attested by strong historical, scientific, archaeologic and textual facts that should not be ignored. Much of the world today does not know about these facts. As a Bible, science and history teacher, I have sought to triangulate and pinpoint the places of the Bible using Biblical text, archaeological, science and historical records. Come with me now on the Bible Journey to discover new things in order to find faith or to deepen your faith! We will look at 120 Sites on Google Earth and Earth Zoom and the observations and conclusions of many archaeologists in order to show that there is much evidence for the Christian faith.



THE BIBLE JOURNEY – NEW TESTAMENT



	The Evidence (Locations & Artifacts)	Biblical Passage	Location	Google Earth Coordinates
PART 1: BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST				
1	The Possible home of Mary in Nazareth (Basilica of the Annunciation) [6 BC]	Luke 1:26-38	Nazareth, Galilee, Israel	32°42'7.61"N, 35°17'51.63"E
2	The Spring of Mary in Nazareth (Orthodox Church of the Annunciation) [6 BC]	Luke 1:26-38	Nazareth, Galilee, Israel	32°42'25.40"N, 35°18'5.64"E
3	The Well of Mary in Nazareth (Fountain of the Virgin) [6 BC]	Luke 1:26-38	Nazareth, Galilee, Israel	32°42'23.92"N, 35°18'5.62"E
4	The tombstone of Q. Aemilius Secundus	Luke 2:1-2	Venice, Italy	45°26'0.83"N, 12°20'16.04"E
5	The Star of Bethlehem [5 BC]	Matthew 2:1-10	Google Sky: Constellation Leo: 11h 00m 00s, +15° 00' 00"	
6	The Ruins of King Herod's palace in Jerusalem [5 BC]	Matthew 2:1	Jerusalem, Israel, Old Kishle Prison	31°46'33.90"N, 35°13'40.93"E
7	The Herodium and Tomb of King Herod [4 BC]	Matthew 2:19-20	Za'tara, Palestinian Territories	31°39'57.84"N, 35°14'31.51"E
8	Sarcophagus of King Herod at the Israel Museum	Matthew 2:19-20	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'19.39"N, 35°12'14.73"E
9	The Church of the Nativity - 4th century church [5 BC]	Luke 2:4-7	Bethlehem, Palestinian Territories	31°42'15.59"N, 35°12'27.21"E
10	The Graveyard of the Innocents beneath the Church [5 BC / 320 AD]	Matthew 2:16-18	Bethlehem, Palestinian Territories	31°42'15.59"N, 35°12'27.21"E
11	The Cave of the Shepherds in Bethlehem [5 BC]	Luke 2:8-12	Bayt Sahur, West Bank	31°41'36.46"N, 35°13'53.84"E
12	The Bed where Jesus slept as a toddler in Egypt, now an Altar [4-1 BC]	Matthew 2:20	Al-Muharraq Monastery, Egypt	27° 26' 40" N, 30° 49' 0" E
13	The Possible Family Home of Jesus in Nazareth [1 BC – 28 AD]	Matthew 2:23	Nazareth, Israel	32°42'8.60"N, 35°17'50.32"E
PART 2: BAPTISM & TEMPTATION OF JESUS CHRIST				
14	The Madaba Map of the Holy Land [560 AD]	John 1:28	Madaba, Jordan	31°43'3.26"N, 35°47'39.25"E
15	The Place of Jesus' Baptism [26 AD]	Matthew 3:13-17	Al-Maghtas, Jordan	31°50'14.33"N, 35°33'0.24"E
16	The Home of John the Baptist and Elijah's Hill [26 AD]	Matthew 3:1-2	Al-Maghtas, Jordan	31°50'10.43"N, 35°33'10.25"E
17	The Place of Jesus' Temptation for 40 days [26 AD]	Matthew 4:1-11	Mount Quarantania, West Bank	31° 52' 26" N, 35° 25' 53" E
18	The Place of John the Baptist's Execution – Machaerus [29 AD]	Matthew 14:1-12	Madaba Region, Jordan	31°34'1.93"N, 35°37'28.17"E
PART 3: MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST IN GALILEE & BEYOND				
19	Cana where Jesus did His first Miracle - Catholic Wedding Church [26 AD]	John 2:1-11	Kafr Khanna, Galilee, Israel	32°44'49.06"N, 35°20'19.45"E
20	Cana where Jesus did His first Miracle - Khirbet Qana [26 AD]	John 2:1-11	Netofa Valley, Galilee, Israel	32°49'19.55"N, 35°18'9.92"E
21	Synagogue in Nazareth Where Jesus Preached [27 AD]	Luke 4:16-27	Nazareth, Galilee, Israel	32° 42' 12" N, 35° 17' 48" E
22	Mount Precipice in Nazareth where Jesus rejected [27 AD]	Luke 4:28-30	Nazareth, Galilee, Israel	32°41'6.00"N, 35°17'54.55"E
23	The Place of the Call of the First Disciples [27 AD]	Matthew 4:18-22	Capernaum, Galilee, Israel	32°53'12.30"N, 35°35'21.29"E
24	The Galilee 1 st Century Fishing Boat [27 AD]	Mark 4:1	Ginosar, Galilee, Israel	32°50'39.49"N, 35°31'30.61"E
25	Place of the Multiplication of Loaves and Fishes [29 AD]	Matt. 14:13-21	Tabgha, Galilee, Israel	32°52'23.75"N, 35°32'54.84"E
26	Black Basalt 1 st Century Synagogue in Capernaum [27 AD]	Mark 1:21-28	Capernaum, Galilee, Israel	32°52'51.40"N, 35°34'31.46"E
27	Peter and Andrew's home in Capernaum [27 AD]	Matthew 8:5, 14	Capernaum, Galilee, Israel	32°52'49.30"N, 35°34'31.45"E
28	The Mount of the Beatitudes [27 AD]	Matthew 5-7	Near Capernaum, Galilee, Israel	32°52'55.63"N, 35°33'18.99"E
29	The City of Nain where Jesus raised a man from the dead [27 AD]	Luke 7:11-17	Nein, Galilee, Israel	32°37'60.00"N, 35°21'0.00"E
30	Bethsaida where Blind man healed [27 AD]	Mark 8:22-26	Northeast of Sea of Galilee, Israel	32°54'32.33"N, 35°37'51.52"E
31	The Place of the Deliverance of the Demon Possessed Men [27 AD]	Matthew 8:28-34	Kursi, Galilee, Israel	32°49'22.00"N, 35°39'9.94"E
32	The Mount of Transfiguration – Mount Tabor [27 AD]	Matthew 17:1-9	Mount Tabor, Galilee, Israel	32°41'13.61"N, 35°23'25.38"E
33	Jacob's Well in Samaria [27 AD]	John 4:1-26	Nablus, West Bank	32°12'42.74"N, 35°16'39.71"E
34	Caesarea Philippi where Peter declared Jesus as Messiah [27 AD]	Matt. 16:13-19	Banias, Golan Heights, Israel	33°14'46.32"N, 35°41'38.79"E
35	The Place where Jesus called Zacchaeus [27 AD]	Luke 19:1-10	Jericho, West Bank	31°51'33.01"N, 35°27'25.64"E
36	The Tomb of Lazarus in Bethany [29 AD]	John 11:1-44	Al-Eizariya, West Bank	31°46'11.94"N, 35°15'51.63"E
37	The Pool of Bethesda [29 AD]	John 5:1-9	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'53.04"N, 35°14'8.88"E
38	The Pool of Siloam [29 AD]	John 9:1-5	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'13.18"N, 35°14'7.19"E
39	The Fallen Tower of Siloam [30 AD]	Luke 13:1-9	City of David, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'22.73"N, 35°14'11.00"E
40	Roman Denarius of Tiberius Caesar [30 AD]	Matt. 22:15-22	Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'19.39"N, 35°12'14.73"E
41	Evidence for Herod's Temple – Temple Warning Inscription [30 AD]	Matthew 24:1-2	Istanbul Archeology Museum, Turkey	41°0'39.14"N, 28°58'53.97"E
42	Evidence for Herod's Temple – Floor tiles discovered [19 BC]	Matthew 24:1-2	Temple Mount, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'40.60"N, 35°14'7.44"E
43	Ossuary of James, son of Joseph, brother of Jesus [50s AD]	Matt. 13:55-56	Undisclosed location	31°46'7.41"N, 35°14'9.91"E
PART 4: FINAL DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST ON EARTH				
44	Place where Jesus Wept Over Jerusalem [30 AD]	Luke 13:34	Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'40.15"N, 35°14'30.24"E
45	Ossuaries of Simon son of Jonah, Mary , Martha and Sapphira [60s AD]	Luke 10:38-42	Flagellation Monastery, Jerusalem	31°46'49.71"N, 35°14'3.17"E
46	The Gate of the Triumphal Entry of Jesus [30 AD]	Matthew 21:1-11	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'44.13"N, 35°14'14.03"E
47	The Place of the Last Supper and Pentecost [30 AD]	Luke 22:7-13	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'17.74"N, 35°13'44.68"E
48	The Garden of Gethsemane [30 AD]	Matthew 26:36	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'43.93"N, 35°14'23.31"E
49	Where Jesus was held captive at Caiaphas' House	Luke 22:60-62	St. Peter in Gallicantu, Jerusalem	31° 46' 17" N, 35° 13' 55" E
50	Herod's Palace, Jerusalem where Jesus tried [30 AD]	Matt. 27:11-14	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'33.90"N, 35°13'40.93"E
51	The Traditional Place of Crucifixion and Resurrection [30 AD]	John 19:41	Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'42.54"N, 35°13'46.55"E
52	Gordon's Calvary or Golgotha [30 AD]	Mark 15:22-24	North of Jerusalem, Israel	31°47'1.22"N, 35°13'52.20"E
53	Place of Crucifixion near Gordon's Calvary [30 AD]	Mark 15:22-24	North of Jerusalem, Israel	31°47'0.87"N, 35°13'50.48"E
54	Evidence of Crucifixion – pierced heelbone of crucifixion victim	Mark 15:22-24	Jerusalem, Israel	31°48'11.17"N, 35°13'51.89"E
55	The Garden Tomb [30 AD]	John 19:41-42	North of Jerusalem, Israel	31°47'0.87"N, 35°13'50.48"E
56	The Caiaphas Ossuary [30 AD]	Matthew 26:3-4	Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'19.39"N, 35°12'14.73"E
57	The Pontius Pilate Inscription [30 AD]	Matthew 27:2,11	Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'19.39"N, 35°12'14.73"E

58	The Shroud of Turin [30 AD]	John 19:40	John the Baptist Cath., Turin, Italy	45°4'23.65"N, 7°41'8.13"E
59	The Sudarium of Oveido [33 AD]	John 20:6-7	Cathedral of San Salvador, Oveido, Spain	43°21'45.3" N, 5°50'35.09"W
60	Ossuary of Alexander, son of Simon of Cyrene [30 AD]	Mark 15:21	South of Silwan, Jerusalem	31°46'5.52"N, 35°13'59.98"E
61	The Nazareth Inscription [30s AD]	Matt. 28:11-15	Now in the Louvre, Paris, France	48°51'37.06"N, 2°20'17.97"E
62	Akeldama – The Place where Judas hanged himself [30 AD]	Matthew 27:3-10	South of Silwan, Jerusalem	31°46'5.80"N, 35°13'59.55"E
63	The Place where Jesus Reinstated Peter [30 AD]	John 21:1-19	Taghba, Galilee, Israel	32°52'18.68"N, 35°33'1.44"E
64	The Place of the Ascension of Jesus Christ [30 AD]	Acts 1:9-12	Al-Tur Village, Jerusalem	31°46'44.04"N, 35°14'42.42"E

PART 5: THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES				
65	The Place of the Stoning of St. Stephen, the First Martyr [32 AD]	Acts 7:54-60	Jerusalem, Israel	31°47'4.78"N, 35°13'46.06"E
66	Straight Street in Damascus and House of Ananias [34 AD]	Acts 9:10-12	Damascus, Syria	33°30'41.32"N, 36°19'2.53"E
67	The Bab Kisan (Where Paul was let down in a basket) [37 AD]	Acts 9:23-25	Damascus, Syria	33°30'23.79"N, 36°18'55.92"E
68	The Cave Church at Antioch in Syria [47 AD]	Acts 11:25-26	Antakya, Hatay Province, Turkey	36°12'32.73"N, 36°10'42.02"E
69	The Pillar of St. Paul in Paphos	Acts 13:6-12	Paphos Archaeological Park, Cyprus	34° 45' 20.4" N, 32° 24' 15" E
70	The Sergius Paulus Inscription in Cyprus [47 AD]	Acts 13:6-12	Soli, Cyprus	35° 8'28.66"N, 32°48'44.07"E
71	Synagogue in Pisidian Antioch where Paul Preached [47 AD]	Acts 13:14-52	1 Km NE of Yalvac, Ispala, Turkey	38°18'23.53"N, 31°11'14.57"E
72	Ancient Lystra where Paul was Stoned [48 AD]	Acts 14:8-20	Gokyurt, Konya, Turkey	37°39'52.89"N, 32°12'38.39"E
73	The Place of Lydia's Baptism near Philippi [50 AD]	Acts 16:13-15	On River Zygakti, Kavala, Greece	41° 1'14.39"N, 24°16'34.30"E
74	The Prison at Philippi [50 AD]	Acts 16:16-40	Ancient Philippi (Filipos), Greece	41° 0'48.18"N, 24°17'1.40"E
75	The City of Thessalonica [51 AD]	Acts 17:1-4	Thessaloniki, Greece	40°38'14.03"N, 22°56'45.78"E
76	The City of Berea [51 AD]	Acts 17:10-15	Veria, Greece	40°31'6.90"N, 22°11'59.82"E
77	The Areopagus (Mars Hill) in Athens [51 AD]	Acts 17:19-22	Athens, Greece	37°58'20.31"N, 23°43'24.05"E
78	The Gallio Inscription [51 AD]	Acts 18:12-17	Temple of Apollo, Delphi, Greece	38°28'57.60"N, 22°30'7.63"E
79	The judgement seat (BEMA) in Corinth [51 AD]	Acts 18:12-17	Archaea Korinthos, Greece	37°54'20.53"N, 22°52'45.84"E
80	The Erastus Inscription in Corinth [53 AD]	Romans 16:23	Archaea Korinthos, Greece	37°54'25.59"N, 22°52'38.93"E
81	The Great Theatre of Ephesus and Silver Shrines of Diana [57 AD]	Acts 19:23-29	Selcuk, Izmir, Turkey	37°56'27.76"N, 27°20'32.48"E
82	Caesarea Maritima where Paul imprisoned [58-60 AD]	Acts 19:23-29	Caesarea, Israel	32°30'3.92"N, 34°53'32.32"E
83	The Anchor of Paul's Grain Ship [c. 60 AD]	Acts 27:6-44	Malta Maritime Museum	35°53'16.72"N, 14°31'14.79"E
84	The Mamertine Prison in Rome [c. 62 - 67 AD]	2 Timothy 1:8	Ancient Rome, Italy	41°53'35.69"N, 12°29'4.19"E

PART 6: THE PLACES OF MARTYRDOM OF THE APOSTLES				
85	The Home of Mary in Ephesus [c. 41 AD]	John 19:26	Orman Yolu Park, Turkey	37°54'43.14"N, 27°19'57.65"E
86	The Tomb of the Blessed Mary	John 19:26	Kidron Valley, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46' 48"N, 35°14' 23"E
87	The place of the death of the Apostle James son of Zebedee [c. 44 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	Church St. James, Jerusalem, Israel	31°46'27.48"N, 35°13'44.08"E
88	The burial place of the Apostle James in Spain	Acts 12:1-2	Santiago de Compostela, Spain	42°52'50.17"N, 8°32'39.76"W
89	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Matthew [c.60 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	Napata/Jebel Barkal, Sudan	18°32'10.12"N, 31°49'42.74"E
90	The burial place of the Apostle Matthew	Matthew 9:9	Crypt in Salerno Cathedral, Italy	40°40'48.44"N, 14°45'36.62"E
91	The place of the death of the Apostle James son of Alphaeus [c. 62 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	Ostrakine (El Flusiat), Egypt	31° 7'3.85"N, 33°25'54.01"E
92	The burial place of the Apostle James son of Alphaeus & Philip	John 12:24	Santi Apostoli Church, Rome, Italy.	41°53'53.18"N,12°28'59.54"E
93	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle St.Simon Peter [c. 64-68 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	Clementine Chapel, Vatican City	41°54'7.92"N, 12°27'11.88"E
94	The burial place of the Apostle St. Simon Peter Possible burial in ossuary of St. Peter Mount of Olives	John 12:24	St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City Flagellation Monastery, Jerusalem	41°54'7.92"N, 12°27'11.88"E 31°46'49.93"N, 35°14'3.72"E
95	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Paul [c. 67 AD]	2 Timothy 4:6-7	3 Fountains Church, Rome, Italy	41°50'5.69"N, 12°29'0.74"E
96	The burial place of the Apostle Paul	John 12:24	St. Paul outside the walls, Rome	41° 51' 31" N, 12° 28' 38" E
97	The place of the martyrdom of St. Mark [c. 68 AD]	Acts 15:36-39	St. Mark's Cathedral, Alexandria	31°11'54.43"N, 29°53'57.50"E
98	The burial place of St. Mark	John 12:24	St. Mark's Basilica, Venice, Italy	45° 26' 4" N, 12° 20' 23" E
99	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle St. Andrew [c. 69 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	Patras, Greece	38°14'32.30"N, 21°43'38.48"E
100	The place of the burial of the Apostle St. Andrew	John 12:24	Patras, Greece	38°14'32.62"N, 21°43'40.33"E
101	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Thomas [c. 72 AD]	John 20:24-29	St. Thomas Mt, Chennai, India	13° 0'18.20"N, 80°11'35.90"E
102	The burial place of the Apostle Thomas	Acts 12:24	Mylapore, Chennai, India	13° 2'0.92"N, 80°16'40.03"E
103	The place of the martyrdom and burial of the Apostle Thaddeus [72 AD]	Mark 3:18	Qareh Kelisa, Iran	39° 5'32.00"N, 44°32'40.00"E
104	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Simon the Zealot [c. 74 AD]	Luke 6:14-16	New Athos, Abkhazia, Georgia	43° 5'25.84"N, 40°48'58.68"E
105	The burial place of the Apostle Simon the Zealot	John 12:24	New Athos, Abkhazia, Georgia	43° 5'17.16"N, 40°49'16.31"E
106	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Matthias [c. 80 AD]	Acts 1:15-26	Gonio Fortress, Adjara, Georgia	41°34'23.43"N, 41°34'24.72"E
107	The burial place of the Apostle Matthias	Acts 12:42	St. Matthias Abbey, Trier, Germany	49°44'17.67"N, 6°37'55.20"E
108	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Philip [c. 80 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	2 Km NE of Pammukale, Turkey	37°55'52.76"N, 29° 7'48.45"E
109	The place of the death of St. Luke [c. 84 AD]	Colossians 4:14	Thiva, Greece	38°18'54.30"N, 23°19'24.81"E
110	The burial place of St. Luke	John 12:24	St. Justina Basilica, Padua, Italy	45°23'46.18"N, 11°52'46.68"E
111	The place of the martyrdom of the Apostle Bartholomew [c. 80-100 AD]	Matthew 10:1-4	D. & B. Albayrak Bucagi, Turkey	38° 8'59.92"N, 44°12'46.56"E

PART 7: THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST				
112	The Cave of the Rev. of John at Patmos [95 AD]	Rev. 1:9	Skala, Patmos, Greece	37°18'51.51"N, 26°32'38.92"E
113	Revelation: The Church at Ephesus [95 AD]	Rev. 2:1-7	Selçuk, Izmir Province, Turkey	37°56'19.15"N, 27°20'27.90"E
114	Revelation: The Church at Smyrna [95 AD]	Rev. 2:8-11	Izmir, Izmir Province, Turkey	38°25'7.00"N, 27° 8'21.00"E
115	Revelation: The Church at Pergamum [95 AD]	Rev. 2:12-17	Bergama, Izmir Province, Turkey	39° 7'57.00"N, 27°11'3.00"E
116	Revelation: The Church at Thyatira [95 AD]	Rev. 2:18-29	Akhisar, Manisa Province, Turkey	38°55'12.19"N, 27°50'11.09"E
117	Revelation: The Church at Sardis [95 AD]	Rev. 3:1-6	Sart, Manisa Province, Turkey	38°29'17.78"N, 28° 2'24.70"E
118	Revelation: The Church at Philadelphia [95 AD]	Rev. 3:7-13	Alaşehir, Manisa Province, Turkey	38°20'58.20"N, 28°31'4.74"E
119	Revelation: The Church at Laodicea [95 AD]	Rev. 3:14-22	Eskihisar, Denizli Province, Turkey	37°50'10.57"N, 29° 6'32.49"E
120	The Burial Place of the Apostle John – Died around 100 AD	Matthew 10:1-4	Selçuk, Izmir Province, Turkey	37°57'11.98"N, 27°22'1.39"E

THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR WHERE JESUS WEPT OVER JERUSALEM

Dominus Flevit Church Grounds, Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'40.15"N, 35°14'30.24"E

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, the one who kills the prophets and stones those who are sent to you! How often I wanted to gather your children together, as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, but you were not willing!" Luke 13:34 (KJV 2016)

In 1953, Dr. Bellarmino Bagatti, a Franciscan monk and archaeologist, began excavations at this site which overlooks Jerusalem. It was here where our Lord wept over the city. In Latin this is called “Dominus Flevit” and this is the name of the church that is built at that site. During Byzantine times there was a chapel in this location with mosaic floors. This site was later used by the Crusaders who must have known its importance. While construction was taking place on the church an amazing find was discovered. The oldest Christian cemetery ever found was located there. Ossuaries with inscriptions such as “Simon bar Jonah”, “Mary / Martha” and “Sapphira” were found at this location. It was here where Jesus declared His love for Jerusalem and wept for the people of Israel.



The Dominus Flevit Church, Jerusalem, Israel



This Window shows the Cup of Suffering Jesus Took



THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR MARY AND MARTHA OF BETHANY

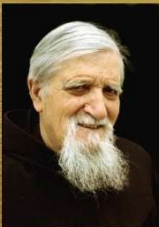
Dominus Flevit Church Grounds, Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'40.15"N, 35°14'30.24"E
The Ossuary is currently located in the Museum of the Flagellation, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'49.78"N, 35°14'3.19"E

Now it happened as they went that He entered into a certain village; and a certain woman named Martha welcomed Him into her house. And she had a sister called Mary, who also sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word. But Martha was distracted with much serving, and she approached Him and said, "Lord, do You not care that my sister has left me to serve alone? Therefore tell her to help me." And Jesus answered and said to her, "Martha, Martha, you are worried and troubled about many things. But one thing is needed, and Mary has chosen that good part, which will not be taken away from her." Luke 10:38-42 (KJV 2016)

In 1953, while excavating on the Mount of Olives before the construction of the Dominus Flevit Church on this hill where Jesus wept for Jerusalem, Italian Franciscan archaeologist Dr. Father Bellarmino Bagatti found many ossuaries in three different caves. In one of the caves, he found a Christian symbol, the Greek Chi-Ro, which identified it as a Jewish Christian burial, at tomb number 79. In tomb number 79 they found an ossuary bearing the name Simon son of Jonah, which is the name of Simon Peter. As well, in tomb number 70 they found an ossuary bearing the names Mary and Martha, who were both from Bethany, as mentioned in detail in the gospels. Their findings were published in 1958 in "Gli Scavi del "Dominus Flevit" parte I", along with Father J. T. Milik, an expert in ancient languages and who was central to deciphering the Dead Sea Scrolls. This is direct physical evidence from the first century of the existence of Mary and Martha, as mentioned in Luke 10:38-42.



The Discovery of Mary, Martha, Sapphira and Simon Peter Ossuaries



Dr. Fr. Bellarmino Bagatti
1905 - 1990

Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'40.15"N 35°14'30.24"E



Italian
Franciscan
Archaeologist

Education:
He became a priest in 1928 and studied at the Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology in Rome where he received a doctorate in Christian Archaeology.

Organization/Place of Work
From 1935-1978 he worked at "Studium Biblicum Franciscanum" in Jerusalem, teaching Christian archeology, topography of Jerusalem which he directed (68-78).

Bible Evidence:
John 11:1-2; Matthew 4:18-20
He performed excavations at many sites in Israel including Dominus Flevit in 1953-1955. At the Dominus Flevit site he uncovered many ossuaries with New Testament names such as "Mary, Martha" and "Simon son of Jonah".





The Mary / Martha Ossuary, Site 70



Mary / Martha Inscription

Matthew 4:18-

45

N

Church of the Flagellation
Jerusalem, Israel



An aerial photograph of Jerusalem, showing the city's layout and the Church of the Flagellation. A blue arrow points to the church, which is a large, light-colored building with a central dome. The surrounding area is densely built up with many small houses and streets.

THIS IS EVIDENCE OF THE EASTERN GATE WHERE THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY TOOK PLACE

Temple Mount, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'44.13"N, 35°14'14.03"E

Now when they drew near to Jerusalem, and came to Bethphage, at the Mount of Olives, then Jesus sent out two disciples, saying to them, “Go into the village opposite you, and immediately you will find a donkey tied, and a colt with her. Loose them, and bring them to Me. And if anyone says anything to you, you shall say, ‘The Lord has need of them,’ and he will immediately send them.” All this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying: “Tell the daughter of Zion, ‘Behold, your King is coming to you, humble, and sitting on a donkey, a colt, the foal of a donkey.’” Then the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them, and brought the donkey and the colt, put their clothes on them, and they set Him on them. And a very large crowd spread their clothes on the road; others cut down branches from the trees and spread them on the road. And the crowds who went before and those who followed shouted out, saying: “Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He who comes in the name of the LORD! Hosanna in the highest!” And when He came into Jerusalem, the entire city was moved saying, “Who is this?” Then the crowd said, “This is Jesus the prophet from Nazareth of Galilee.” Matthew 21:1-11 (KJV 2016)

The prophet Zechariah foretold that the King of the Jewish people would come to Jerusalem, a just person and having salvation, humble and riding on a young donkey. Then the prophet Ezekiel foretold that the Lord God of Israel would pass through the Eastern gate and that it should remain sealed. Jesus fulfilled this prophecy as He entered Jerusalem’s Golden Gate that great day – and today the gate is completely sealed up. However, in 1969, Dr. James Fleming, who was then completing his Master of Archaeology degree, was leading a group of pilgrims near the Yeusefiya Islamic Cemetery, outside Jerusalem’s Eastern Gate. As he approached the closed Golden Gate near the cemetery to take a picture of the arch, he fell through the floor of a tomb 8 feet (2.4 meters) down and landed on top of a pile of bones. It was a mass grave with 46 individuals buried there in the past 100 years or so. Fleming grabbed his camera and took a photograph of an ancient arch which was underground—the very arch of the Eastern Gate from the time of Jesus when He came through this gate into the temple in Jerusalem.



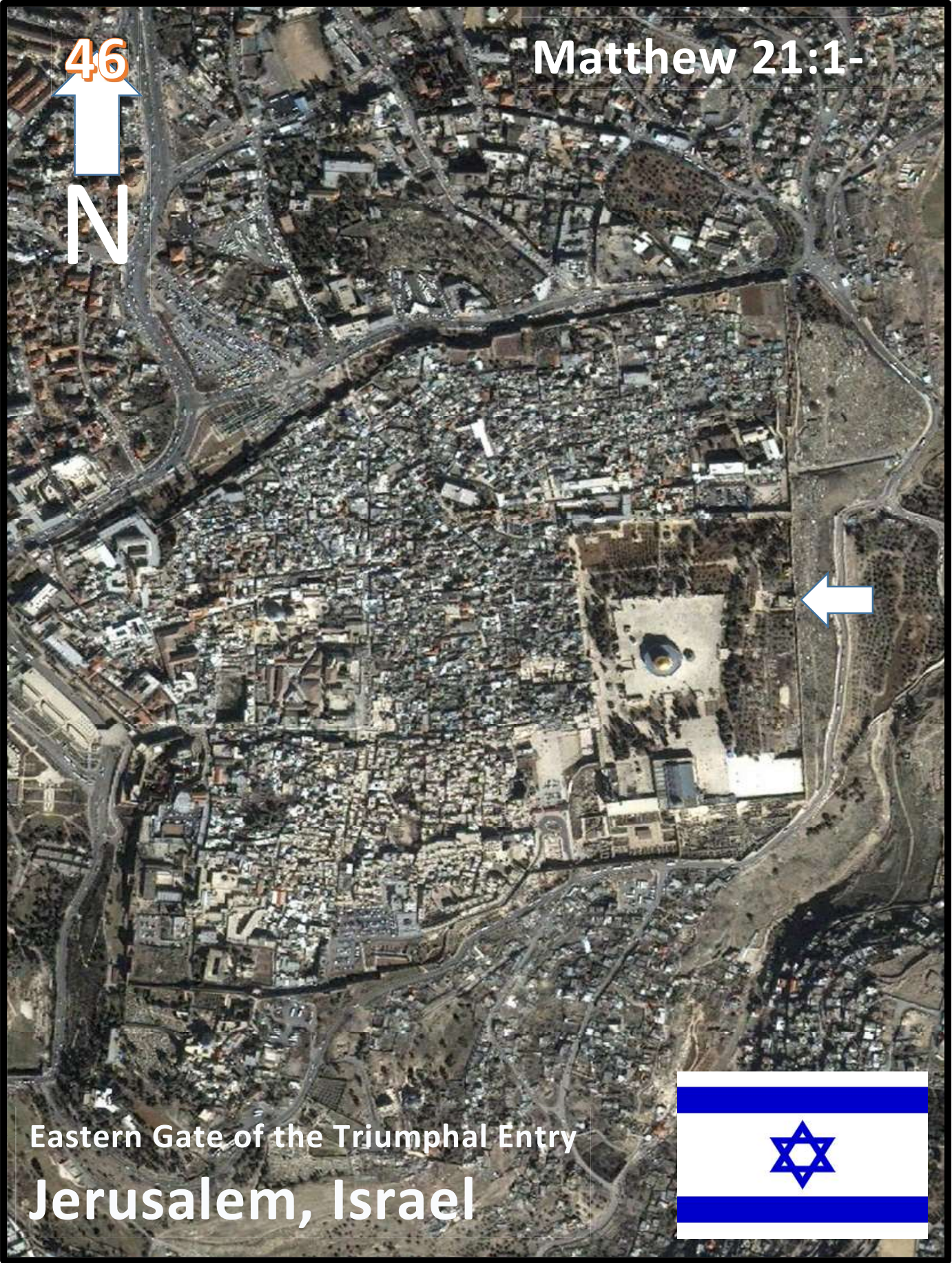
The Sealed Golden Gate of Jerusalem



Fleming’s Photo of arch of the older Eastern Gate in Jerusalem



Dr. James Fleming



THIS IS EVIDENCE OF WHERE THE LAST SUPPER AND PENTECOST TOOK PLACE

Mount Zion, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'17.74"N, 35°13'44.68"E

When came the Day of Unleavened Bread, when the Passover must be killed. And He sent Peter and John, saying, "Go and prepare the Passover for us, that we may eat." So they said to Him, "Where do You want us to prepare?" And He said to them, "Behold, when you have entered into the city, a man will meet you carrying a pitcher of water; follow him into the house where he enters. Then you will say to the master of the house, 'The Teacher says to you, "Where is the guest room where I may eat the Passover with My disciples?"'" Then he will show you a large, furnished upper room; there make ready." So they went and found it just as He had said to them, and they prepared the Passover. Luke 22:7-13 (KJV 2016)

In Luke 22:7-13 we read how Jesus told his disciples to prepare for the Passover in a furnished upper room. This place on Mount Zion is probably the same location where the disciples were all meeting of one accord in Acts 2 when the Holy Spirit came and the Christian church was born. The prophet Isaiah foretold that the Lord God would lay a foundation stone in Zion. This was fulfilled with the birth of the church upon Jesus the true foundation stone. The prophet Zephaniah foretold that God would restore to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the LORD, to serve him with one accord. This was also fulfilled in the upper room when the disciples spoke in tongues. Cyril of Jerusalem called this place the Upper Room of Pentecost on Mount Zion in 348 A.D. The upper room can be seen depicted of the Madaba map of 540 A.D., and it was known as the "Upper Church of the Apostles." The style of architecture in the room strongly indicates that this room was built by the Crusaders in the 12th century or soon afterward by the Franciscans. After the expulsion of the Crusaders it was used as a mosque, and in 1948, when Israel became a nation, it was taken over by the Israeli government. Below the upper room is the traditional site of the tomb of King David.



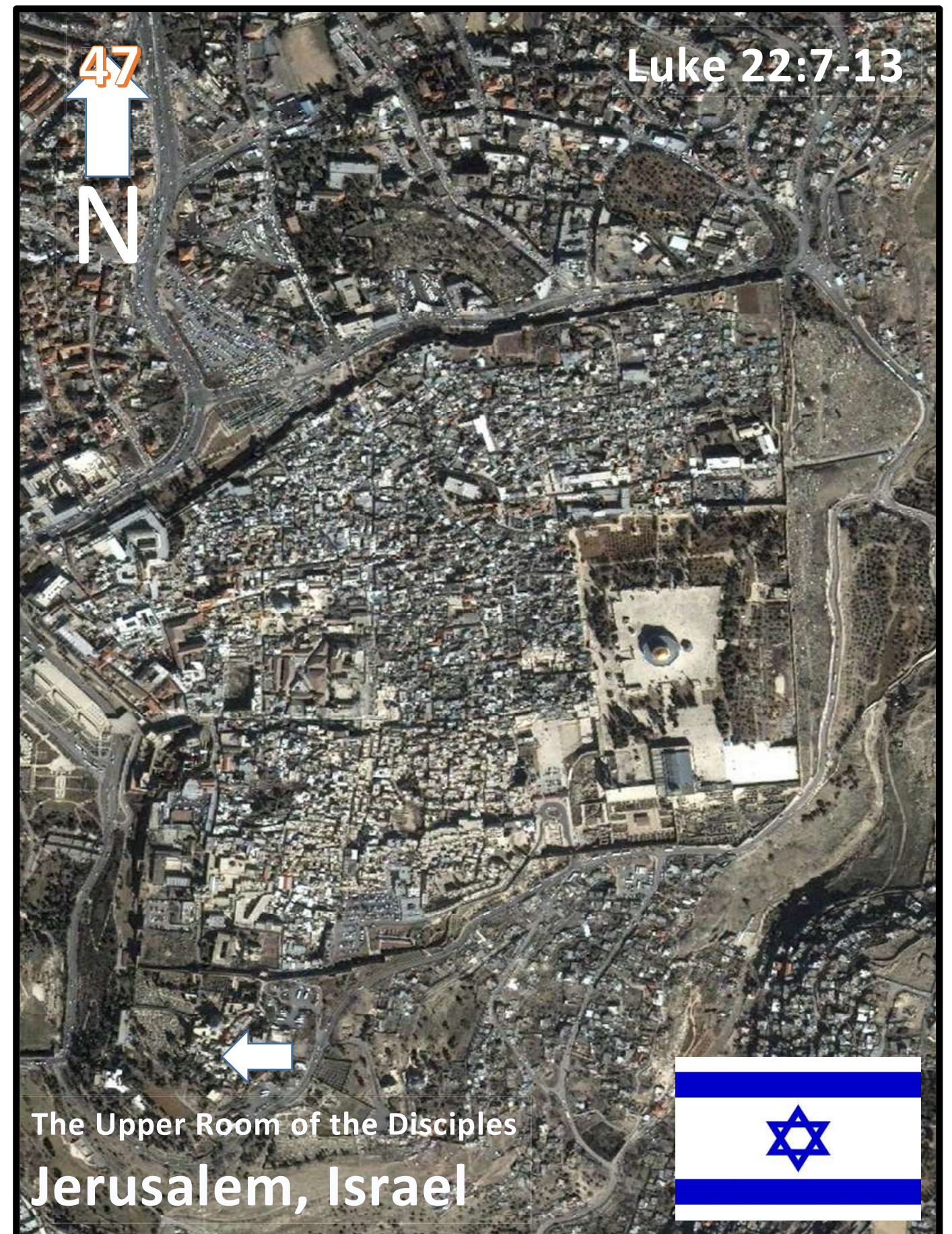
Madaba Map Depiction of Jerusalem in the mid-6th Century

The Upper Room of the Apostles depicted in the Madaba map



The Cenaculum, Mount Zion, Jerusalem

Luke 22:7-13



The Upper Room of the Disciples
Jerusalem, Israel

THIS IS THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'43.93"N, 35°14'23.31"E

And He came out, and went to the Mount of Olives, as He was accustomed, and His disciples also followed Him. When He came to the place, He said to them, "Pray that you do not enter into temptation." And He was withdrawn from them about a stone's throw, and He knelt down and prayed, saying, "Father, if You are willing, take this cup away from Me; nevertheless not My will, but Yours, be done." Then an angel appeared to Him from heaven, strengthening Him. And being in agony, He prayed more earnestly. Then His sweat became like great drops of blood falling down to the ground. When He rose up from prayer, and had come to His disciples, He found them sleeping from sorrow. Then He said to them, "Why do you sleep? Rise and pray, lest you enter into temptation." Luke 22:39-46 (KJV 2016)

The prophet Joel foretold that He would gather all nations and bring them down to the Valley of Jehoshaphat and enter into judgement with them there on account of the Jewish people whom they had scattered among the nations. The Garden of Gethsemane is located in the Valley of Jehoshaphat. St. Jerome (c. 347-420 AD), a historian and priest in ancient times, mentions Gethsemane, which means "oil press", the place where Jesus prayed with His disciples before His arrest as found in Luke 22:39-46. There was a 4th century church built at the site in the days of St. Jerome, but it was destroyed by the Persian army in 614 A.D., then rebuilt only to be destroyed again in 746 by a powerful earthquake. The Church of All Nations is located here, built upon the ruins of the Byzantine and Crusader churches. It was built in 1922 by the Franciscans and 16 nations in total went in together to help build the church. Within this church is the rock where it is believed Jesus prayed in agony and His sweat became like great drops of blood falling down to the ground. It is a sacred space where visitors must be extra quiet in reverence. In the garden are ancient olive trees which could have been the very same ones Jesus saw in his time of agony before the cross.



The Garden of Gethsemane Olive Grove



The Rock upon which Jesus sweat drops of blood



The Church of all Nations

48

Matthew 26:36



THIS IS EVIDENCE OF WHERE JESUS WAS HELD AS PRISONER

Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31° 46' 17" N, 35° 13' 55" E

Then Peter said, "Man, I do not know what you are saying!" And immediately, while he was still speaking, the rooster crowed. And the Lord turned and looked at Peter. Then Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had said to him, "Before the rooster crows, you will deny Me three times." So Peter went out and wept bitterly. Luke 22:60-62 (KJV 2016)

In the year 333 AD, pilgrims recorded visiting the house of Caiaphas the high priest in Jerusalem. Then in 457 AD a church was built at the site of Peter's denial of Jesus. The present church was built in 1932 and is called the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu. Gallicantu means "cock crow" and is on the Eastern slope of Mount Zion. After Jesus' arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane, Peter followed right into the courtyard of the high priest, Caiaphas. At this place Peter denied Jesus three times before the rooster crowed twice. Today a golden rooster sits on top of a black cross to remind pilgrims of Peters' denial and repentance. Then Jesus was unjustly tried and condemned as deserving of death. He was then placed in a dungeon after his mock trial awaiting trial before the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate. This dungeon is called Christ's prison, and Jesus would have been lowered by rope harness. Like Joseph, who was betrayed by his brothers and thrown into a pit, Jesus would have spent hours here before his suffering and crucifixion for the sins of the world. This is now a sacred place of pilgrimage for Christians.



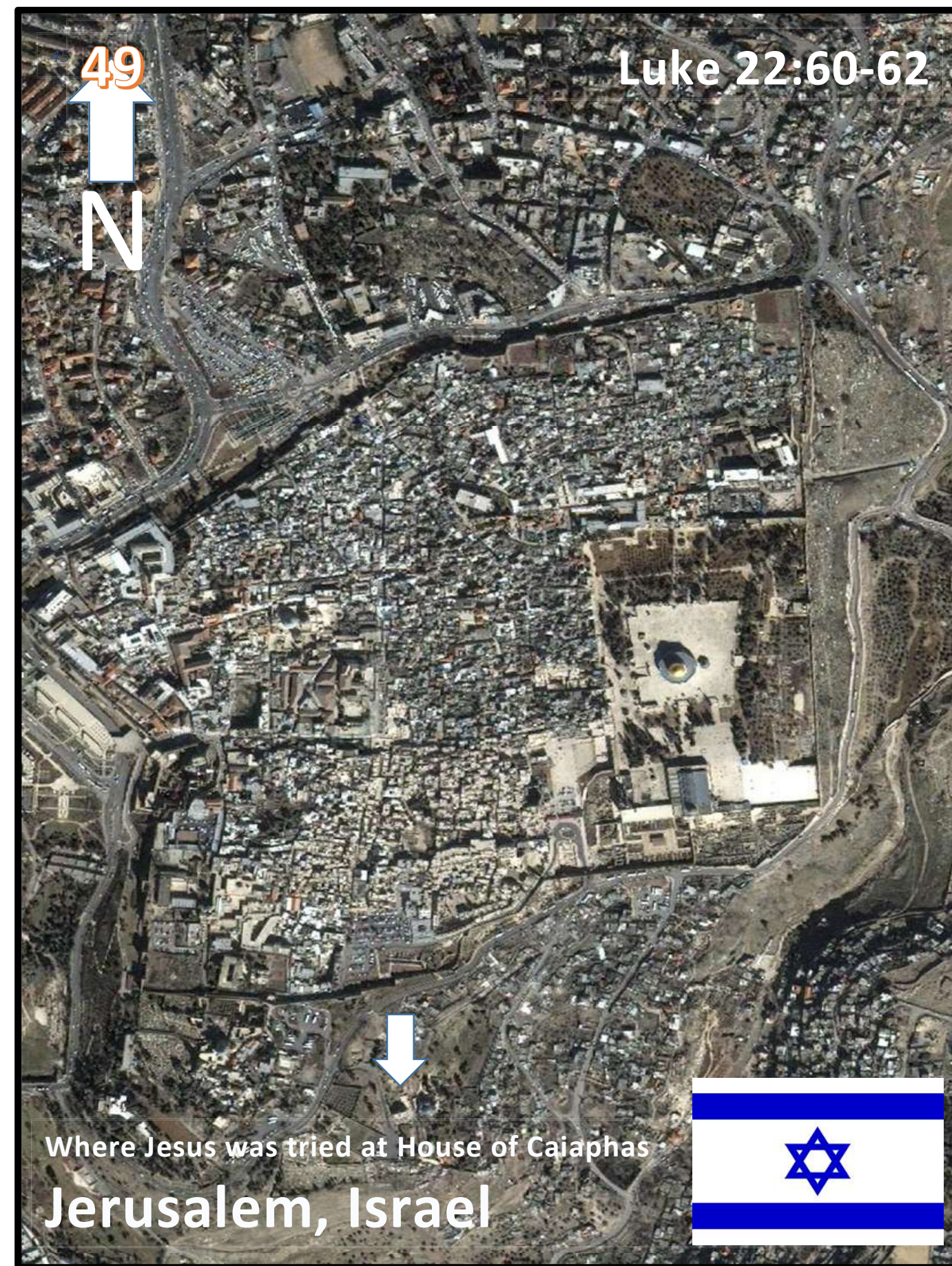
The Church of of St. Peter in Gallicantu, Jerusalem



Christ's Prison beneath the Church of Gallicantu, Jerusalem



The Statue of Peter Denying Christ before 3 people with Rooster on Top that Crowed before dawn



THIS IS HEROD’S PALACE COMPLEX WHERE JESUS STOOD TRIAL BEFORE PONTIUS PILATE

Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'33.90"N, 35°13'40.93"E

Now Jesus stood before the governor. And the governor asked Him, saying, “Are You the King of the Jews?” And Jesus said to him, “It is as you say.” And while He was being accused by the chief priests and elders, He did not reply. Then Pilate said to Him, “Do You not hear how many things they testify against You?” But He answered him not one word, so that the governor marveled greatly. Matthew 27:11-14 (KJV 2016)

This site, named the Kishle, right next to the citadel and Tower of David complex, is where Amit Re’em, an Israeli archaeologist, started excavations in 1999. When he dug through layers of history, he uncovered the foundation of a fortification wall built by Hezekiah, a defensive wall from the Hasmonean period, and Herod the Great’s Jerusalem palace wall. This palace was a very large complex, and after Herod’s death, the sons of Herod and Roman officials would administer much of Palestine from the building. While the prefect would normally be at the provincial capital Caesarea, he would travel to Jerusalem for Passover in order to maintain order among the masses of Jews who converged on the Temple from the entire region. It was here that Pontius Pilatus tried Jesus Christ. Here Jesus fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah which foretold that Jesus would be led as a lamb to the slaughter and silent as a quiet lamb before shearing. It was also here that Jesus Christ fulfilled the prophecy of Micah which said that men “will strike the judge of Israel with a rod on the cheek.” This occurred when the Roman soldiers mocked Jesus saying “Hail King of the Jews”.



The Kishle, adjacent to the Tower of David

The Discovery of the Herod’s Palace in Jerusalem



Amit Re’em,
M.A. Archaeology



Israeli
Archaeologist

Education:

He received a Master’s in archaeology in the following: The Graves in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the Akeldama Charnel House, as a Case Study for Tombs and Burial Customs in the Crusader Kingdom

Organization/Place of Work

He works for the Israeli Antiquities Authority.

Bible Evidence:

Matthew 2:19-20

He has worked on many excavations in Israel including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher (1999), and being excavation director of the Arab village of Bodrus. (2004-)



Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'33.90"N, 35°13'40.93"E



THIS IS THE TRADITIONAL SITE OF JESUS' DEATH, BURIAL AND RESURRECTION

Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'42.54"N, 35°13'46.55"E

Then they crucified Him, and divided His clothes, casting lots, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken through the prophet: "They divided My garments among them, and for My clothing they cast lots." And sitting down, they kept watch over Him there. And they put over His head the charge written against Him: THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS. Then two thieves were crucified with Him, one on the right, and another on the left. And those who passed by reviled Him, shaking their heads and saying, "You who destroy the temple, and build it in three days, save Yourself! If You are the Son of God, come down from the cross." Likewise the chief priests also, mocking Him with the scribes and elders, said, "He saved others; He cannot save Himself! If He is the King of Israel, let Him now come down from the cross, and we will believe Him. He trusted in God; let Him deliver Him now, if He will have Him; since He said, 'I am the Son of God.'" Matthew 27:33-43 (KJV 2016)

The holiest place in Catholic and Orthodox Christianity is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Built in 335 A.D. this church was filled with smaller places of worship that date back to the 4th century. The most sacred of places would be the site of the crucifixion, an altar, where worshippers can kneel and place their hand down into the rock where the cross is believed to have stood. As well, there is the aedicule, or little house, the empty tomb of Jesus. This was built by Constantine after he became emperor of Rome. The rock-hewn tomb was said to have been mostly removed, leaving the actual inner part of the tomb intact, and an aedicule was built around it. As well, there is the stone of anointing, where it is believed the body of Jesus was laid after the crucifixion. These sites are believed by Catholics and Orthodox believers to be the actual site of the crucifixion, death, burial and resurrection of Jesus as portrayed in John 19:41.



The Church of the Holy Sepulcher



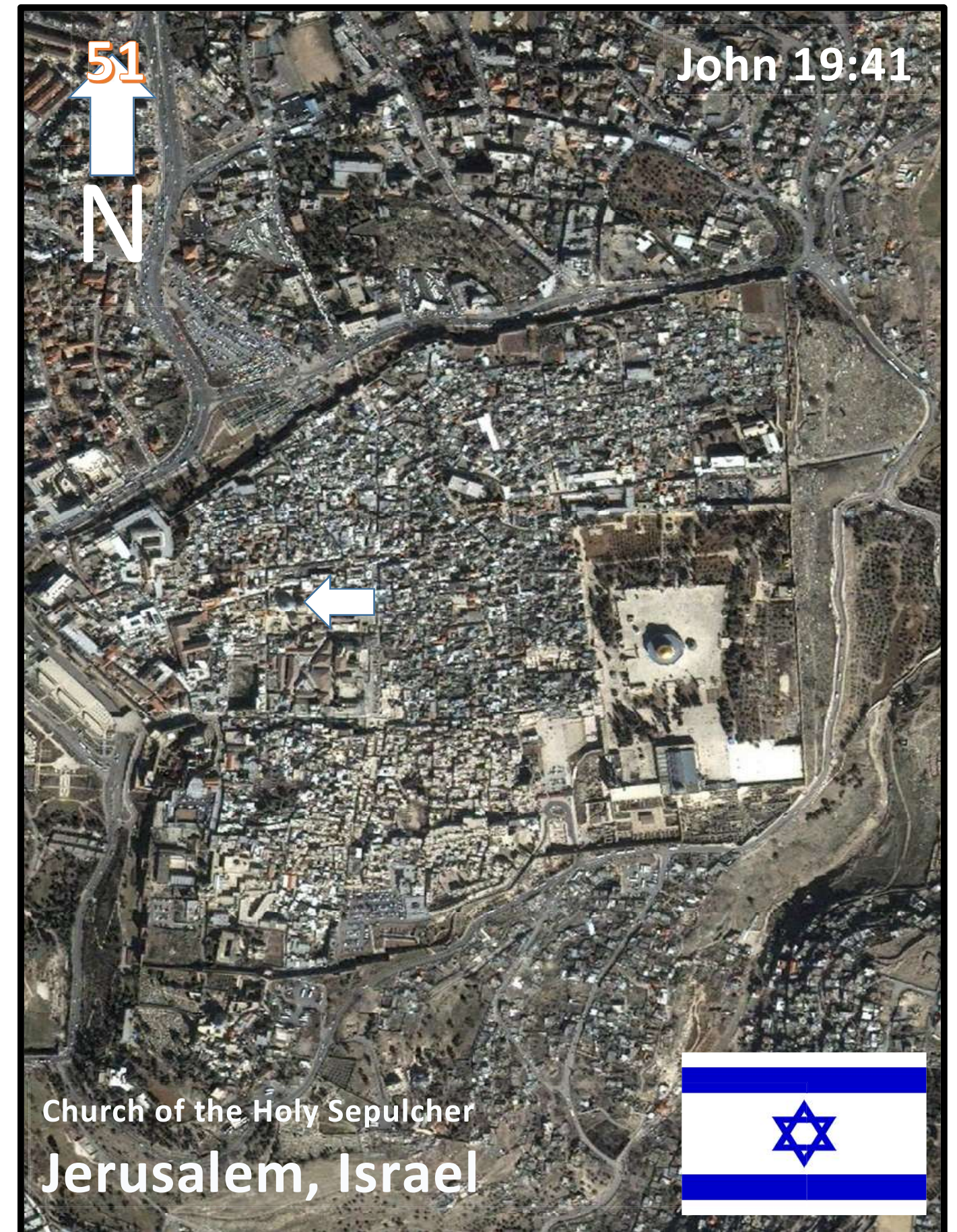
The Place of Crucifixion



The Stone of Anointing



The "Edicule" or Tomb of Christ in the Anastasis Rotunda



THIS IS THE ALTERNATE SITE OF JESUS’ CRUCIFIXION – GORDON’S CALVARY

Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'1.22"N, 35°13'52.20"E

And they brought Him to the place Golgotha, which is translated, The Place of a Skull. Then they gave Him wine mingled with myrrh to drink, but He did not take it. And when they crucified Him, they divided His clothes, casting lots for them to determine what every man should take. Now it was the third hour, and they crucified Him. And the inscription of His accusation was written above: THE KING OF THE JEWS. And with Him they also crucified two thieves, one on His right and the other on His left. Mark 15:22-27 (KJV 2016)

This alternate site for the crucifixion of Jesus was initially proposed by Otto Thenius, a German theologian, in 1842 and then by British Major-General Charles Gordon in 1883. They believed that the 4th century church of the Holy Sepulcher did not fit well the Biblical account. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher was on Mount Zion instead of on Mount Moriah, the holy mountain of God where sacrifices were made by Abraham (with Isaac) and Solomon (Temple Mount). As well, it was within the city limits, although some archaeologists maintain that the site was incorporated into the city of Jerusalem in 41 AD. This site, north of Jerusalem, is the highest point on Mount Moriah, and is located in an abandoned quarry, with the “skull” visible in the rock complete with eye sockets, and right along the road to Damascus as you leave Jerusalem through the Damascus gate. This was a place of stoning, but this practice was outlawed by the Romans and replaced with a more prolonged manner of execution. People would have passed by Jesus as he hung on the cross, as the gospel said.



Gordon's Calvary and Summit of Mount Moriah

The Proposal of Golgotha on Moriah in 1842



Dr. Otto Thenius
1801 - 1876



German Theologian, Biblical Scholar

Education:
Doctor of Theology and Philosophy

Organization/Place of Work
He preached for 20+ years.

Bible Evidence:
Christ's possible crucifixion site. He suggested that the skull-faced cliff was the hill of Golgotha, where Jesus was crucified...not the church of the Holy Sepulcher. Mark 15:22-24; John 19:20; Mark 15:29-30



Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'1.22"N, 35°13'52.20"E

The Promotion of the Crucifixion Site in 1883



Major General Charles George Gordon
1833 - 1885



British Major General

Education:
He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers then was promoted to full lieutenant in 1854.

Organization/Place of Work
He was placed in charge of "The Ever Victorious Army" in China where he put down the "Taiping Rebellion". He was made later the Governor-General of Sudan.

Bible Evidence:
Mark 15:22-24
General Charles Gordon on believed that the site was the Biblical Golgotha. Because of his importance in British society at that time the idea took hold and people began to look seriously at the claims that this could possibly be the site as the place of the skull.



Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'1.22"N, 35°13'52.20"E



THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR THE ALTERNATE EXACT SITE OF JESUS' CRUCIFIXION

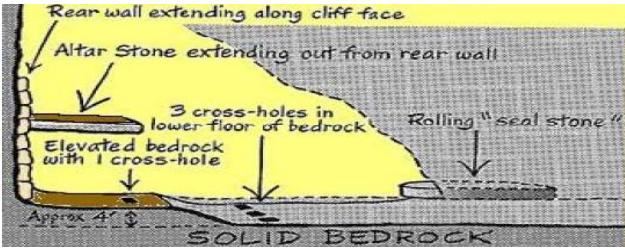
Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'0.87"N, 35°13'50.48"E

And they put over His head the charge written against Him: THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS. Then two thieves were crucified with Him, one on the right, and another on the left. Matthew 27:37-38 (KJV 2016)

As Jesus hung on the cross He quoted the Psalm of David, Psalm 22, where David cried out to God “Why have you forsaken me?” Later the psalm says: “For dogs have surrounded Me; The congregation of the wicked has enclosed Me. They pierced My hands and My feet;” Crucifixion involves piercing hands and feet, yet this practice did not exist in the days of King David. This was a prophecy that was fulfilled in Jesus crucifixion. Then the prophet Zechariah foretold that God would be pierced in Jerusalem. He says “And I will pour on the house of David and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Spirit of grace and supplication; then they will look on Me whom they pierced. Yes, they will mourn for Him as one mourns for his only son, and grieve for Him as one grieves for a firstborn. In that day there shall be a great mourning in Jerusalem. This was fulfilled with the crucifixion of the Only Begotten Son of God, Jesus Christ at this place. In 1981, American nurse anesthetist, Korean War veteran and experienced amateur archaeologist Ron Wyatt discovered what he believes is the exact place of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. As he excavated along the rock face wall about 262 feet (80 m) from the eye sockets of the skull formation on the northern part of Mount Moriah, he discovered three small cut depressions which he believed were the places where the Romans put the signs with the accusation against the condemned criminals. As well, he discovered an altar stone which he believed was placed there by early Christians who knew the place of the crucifixion well. Into the bedrock right at the site was carved a total of four square-shaped holes, which he believes held the crosses at this place of execution. There were three on the lower rock and one above in the middle, where Jesus would have been crucified—this hole had a crack in it from the earthquake that took place when Jesus died at 3 p.m. Plugging this central hole was a square-shaped rock plug which was used to cover the place when it was not being used. This is still in the possession of the late Ron Wyatt’s wife, Mary Nell Wyatt. These details match the crucifixion descriptions in the gospels.



The Crucifixion Site according to Ron Wvatt



A Pictorial Description of Wvatt's Findinas

The Discovery of the Exact Crucifixion Spot in 1982



Education:
Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA) from Middle Tennessee School of Anesthesia. A Specialist 3rd class (SP3) Korean War Veteran.

Organization/Place of Work
He worked at Summit Medical Centre, Nashville, Tennessee. He also founded the Wyatt Archaeological Research.

Google Earth Coordinates: 39°26'25.93"N, 44°14'5.23"E



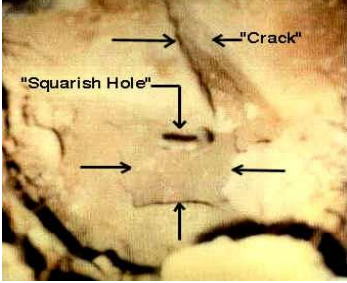
American Amateur Archaeologist

Bible Evidence:
Christ's possible crucifixion site which is near a garden, outside the city walls and near a place where people passed by. It is also near new unused rich tombs of the first century. Mark 15:22-24; John 19:20; Mark 15:29-30

Contact Email:
info@wyattmuseum.com



The Cross Hole Plug



The Altar Stone at the Site



Ron Wvatt at excavation site with his son Ronny

53

N

Mark 15:22-24

Alternate Crucifixion Site of Jesus

Jerusalem, Israel



THIS IS EVIDENCE OF A FIRST CENTURY CRUCIFIXION VICTIM

Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°48'11.17"N, 35°13'51.89"E

And when they had mocked Him, they took the purple off Him, put His own clothes on Him, and led Him out to crucify Him.
Mark 15:22 (KJV 2016)

In 1968, contractors from Israel’s Ministry of Housing were working in Giv’at ha-Mivtar, a Jewish neighborhood in northeast Jerusalem, accidentally found a Jewish tomb from the 1st century. The tomb was excavated by Vassilios Tzaferis, a Greek born Israeli archaeologist. Inside the tomb was found a Jewish stone ossuary with the inscription “Jehohanan son of Hagkol”. Inside the ossuary was a heel bone with a 4.5 inch (11.5 cm) iron nail through it. The victim had been crucified by piercing the heel bone with a nail into wood. The victim was a man in his late 20s, and when the nail was driven into the olive wood, it hit a hard knot, which was so hard that it caused the iron nail to bend as it was driven in. A piece of olive wood was discovered still attached to the nail. On the head side of the nail was attached a piece of acacia wood. Likely because the nail was stuck into the knot and immovable, the foot had to be amputated when the body was removed from the cross. At first examination, it was believed that the nail had gone through the victim’s 2 feet, but examination later in 1985 showed that the nail only went through one heel bone. This is direct physical evidence of the practice of crucifixion in the first century among the Jews according to Mark 15:22-24.



Ossuary of Jehohanan son of Hagkol



Heel bone pierced with 7-inch Roman Nail

The Discovery of a Crucifixion victim in 1968



Dr. Vassilios Tzaferis
1936 - 2015



Greek
Archaeologist

Education:

He became an ordained deacon in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate. Then he received a BA in Archaeology from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Then he received his Ph.D in Archaeology in 1970.

Organization/Place of Work

He worked for many years for the Israeli Antiquities Authority.

Bible Evidence:

Dr. Tzaferis also made excavations at Kursi, discovering the largest byzantine monastery in Israel from 1970-1973, then again in 2001-2002.

Bible Passage:

Matthew 8:28-34



Google Earth Coordinates: 31°48'11.17"N, 35°13'51.89"E

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Mark 15:22-24

Place where Crucifixion victim ossuary found
Giv’at ha-Mivtar, Jerusalem, Israel



THIS IS THE GARDEN TOMB, WHERE JESUS CHRIST WAS RAISED TO LIFE

Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'2.39"N, 35°13'49.07"E

Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a new tomb in which no one had yet been laid. John 19:41 (KJV 2016)

The prophet Isaiah foretold the Messiah’s suffering and death: He was taken from prison and from judgment, And who will declare His generation? For He was cut off from the land of the living; For the transgressions of My people He was stricken. And they made His grave with the wicked-- But with the rich at His death. Earlier, the prophet David, King of Israel, foretold the resurrection of the Holy One. He writes: For You will not leave my soul in Sheol, Nor will You allow Your Holy One to see corruption. This is the place of the burial and resurrection of the Messiah – the tomb of the rich Joseph of Arimathea. In this place, the tomb According to John 19:41, there was a garden tomb near the place where Jesus was crucified. Discovered in 1867 by Conrad Schick, a German archaeologist, the Garden tomb seems to fit the descriptions given in the gospels about Jesus’ empty tomb. Firstly, the gospel says that the tomb was located in a garden and that it was a rock-carved tomb, not a natural cave. Excavations revealed a Roman-era winepress and a Crusader-era cistern that can hold 250,000 gallons (950,000 L) on the grounds. Perhaps this cistern was expanded from what was a 1st century cistern. This very elaborate tomb has the burial area to the right, as the gospels says, and also has a weeping chamber where the three women went into the tomb. The gospels tell us that two angels sat where Jesus’ body had lain—one at the head and one at the foot. This indicates that the tomb was large enough to accommodate five people at one time—and this is true of this unique tomb, for only a rich person could afford such a grave. On the outside there is the track for the rolling stone, a basin for foot washing for early Christians, an anchor cross to the upper left of the doorway (which was the insignia used during the persecuted church era), and a curious fragment of metal in the rock face, which was analyzed and found to be a mixture of iron and lead. These two metals, when used together, would form a very strong seal to perhaps hold the Roman seal which was on the rolling stone. Finally, this place was part of a building, most likely a church at one time, as Byzantine-style archways are visible outside the tomb. All together this site fits the many descriptive points as mentioned in the gospel. Israeli archaeologist Dr. Gabriel Barkay believes that the tomb is not the tomb of Jesus, but is rather a tomb from the 7th century B.C. and that the groove is a Crusader-period water trough for animals. This tomb, however, is an elaborate grave, not a customary grave from the 1st century or earlier centuries, and it matches the Biblical account word for word. The gospels are also talking about an elaborate grave that is also not typical of the 1st century except for the rolling stone, which was used by some tombs during that time.



The Garden Tomb, Jerusalem

The Discovery of the Garden Tomb in 1867



Dr. Conrad Schick
M.A., Ph.D.
1822 - 1901



Architect & Archaeologist
from Kingdom of Württemberg

Education:
He first studied at the Chrishona Institution at Basle, Switzerland. Then he apprenticed as a watch and clock maker. Later in life he was awarded honorary Masters and Ph.D. from Tübingen University, Germany.

Organization/Place of Work
He worked for the Palestine Exploration Fund and published many articles in German and English. His life work as a missionary and archaeologist and architect for Muslims, Jews and Christians made him beloved by all who knew him.

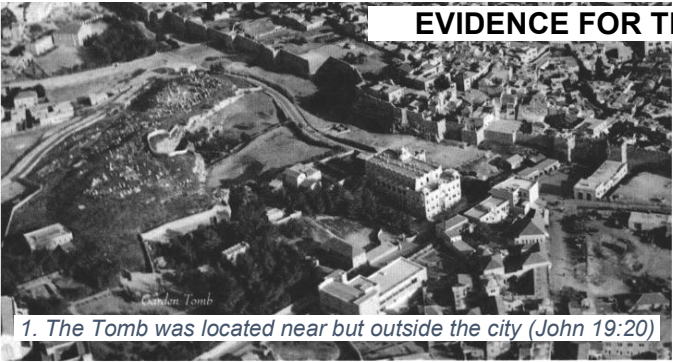
Bible Evidence:
Conrad Schick discovered the Garden Tomb which fits the Biblical description of the tomb of Jesus Christ.

Bible Passage:
John 19:41



Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'53.04"N, 35°14'8.88"E

EVIDENCE FOR THE GARDEN TOMB



1. The Tomb was located near but outside the city (John 19:20)



2. The tomb was near the "Place of a Skull" (John 19:41)



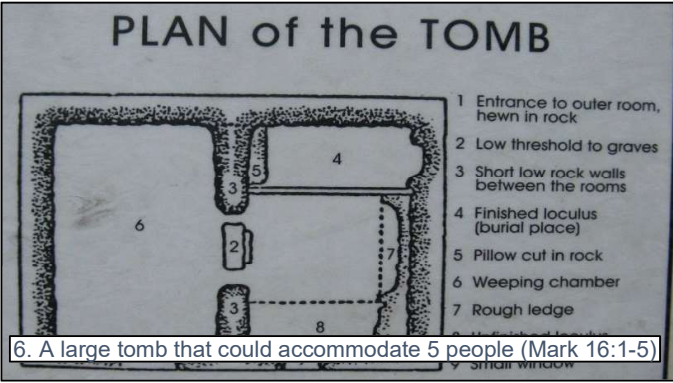
3. The Tomb was located in a garden (John 19:41)



4. New tomb cut out of Solid Rock (Matthew 27:60)



5. An Entrance requiring one to stoop down (John 20:5)



6. A large tomb that could accommodate 5 people (Mark 16:1-5)



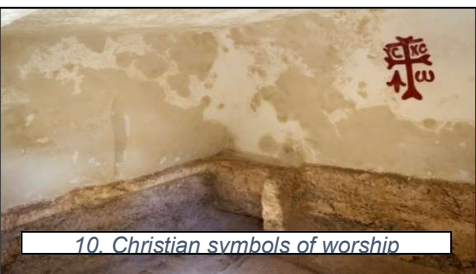
7. The burial shelf (R) could accommodate 2 angels (Mark 16:1)



8. A track-guided sealed rolling stone covered the door (Matt. 27:60)



9. Base of Roman seal still in rock



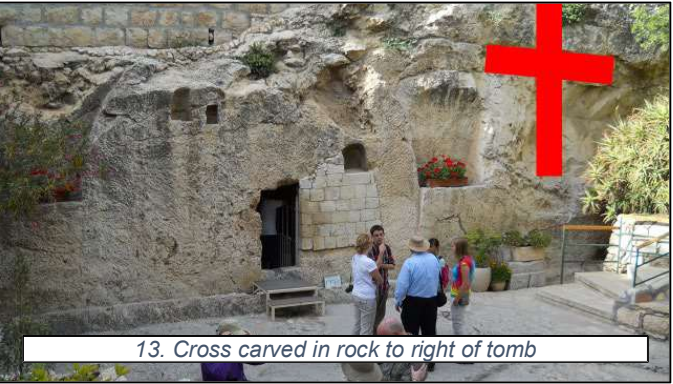
10. Christian symbols of worship



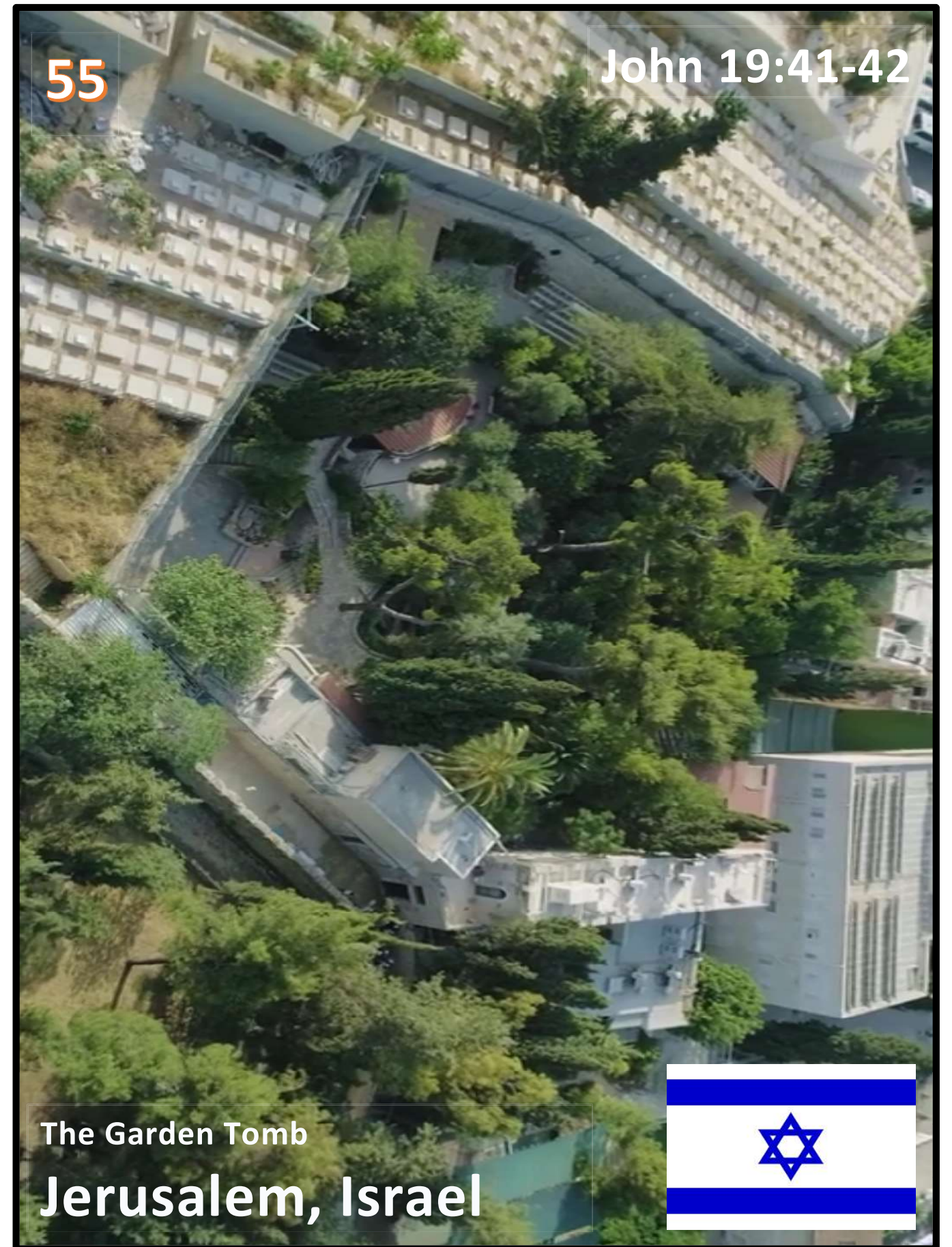
11. Early Christian symbols



12. Byzantine style arch structure with foot washing at left



13. Cross carved in rock to right of tomb



55

John 19:41-42

The Garden Tomb
Jerusalem, Israel



THIS IS WHERE THE OSSUARY OF HIGH PRIEST CAIAPHAS WAS FOUND

Peace Forest, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°45'31.00"N, 35°13'43.00"E

Then the chief priests and the Pharisees gathered a council and said, “What shall we do? Because this Man does many miracles. If we let Him alone like this, everyone will believe in Him, and the Romans will come and take away both our place and nation.” And one of them, named Caiaphas, being the high priest that year, said to them, “You know nothing at all, nor do you consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and not that the entire nation should perish.” Now this he did not say from himself; but being high priest that year he prophesied that Jesus would die for the nation, and not for that nation only, but also that He would gather together in one the children of God who were scattered abroad. Then, from that day on, they plotted to put Him to death. John 11:47-53 (KJV 2016)



Construction workers discovered a burial chamber in 1990 in the Peace Forest, South Jerusalem. Dr. Zvi Greenhut, an Israeli archaeologist with the Israeli Antiquities Authority, examined the chamber. Inside this burial chamber were 12 ossuaries, or bone boxes, belonging to the family of the high priest before the fall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. One ossuary was ornately decorated and had an inscription in Aramaic which read “Joseph son of Caiaphas”. Within this ossuary were the bones of an approximately 60-year-old male. It also held the bones of two infants, two teenage boys and an adult woman. The Jewish historian Josephus relates that "Joseph who was also called Caiaphas" was made high priest by the Procurator Valerius Gratus in 18 A.D. and that he was removed by the Procurator Vitellius in 36 A.D. So, this is definitely the ossuary of Caiaphas the high priest who schemed to put Jesus to death, as recorded in Matthew 26:3-4. It is now on display at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.



The Entrance to the Tomb of Caiaphas



Peace Forest, Jerusalem



The Ornate Caiaphas Ossuary

The Discovery of the Caiaphas Ossuary in 1990

Dr. Zvi Greenhut

Israeli Archaeologist

Education:
He completed his Ph.D. from Tel Aviv University in 2007. His doctoral thesis was Production, storage and distribution of grain during the Iron Age and their linkage to the socio-economic organization of the settlement in Israel.

Organization/Place of Work
Dr. Greenhut is head of Artifacts Treatment and the Conservation Department of the Rockefeller Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, under the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Bible Evidence:
Matthew 26:3-4; Luke 3:1-2
It was discovered by a park construction worker who bulldozed the tomb's roof in the Peace Forest, Jerusalem in November 1990.

CAIAPHAS OSSUARY
Now at Israel Museum, Jerusalem

Google Earth Coordinates: 31°45'31.00"N, 35°13'43.00"E

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John 11:47-53

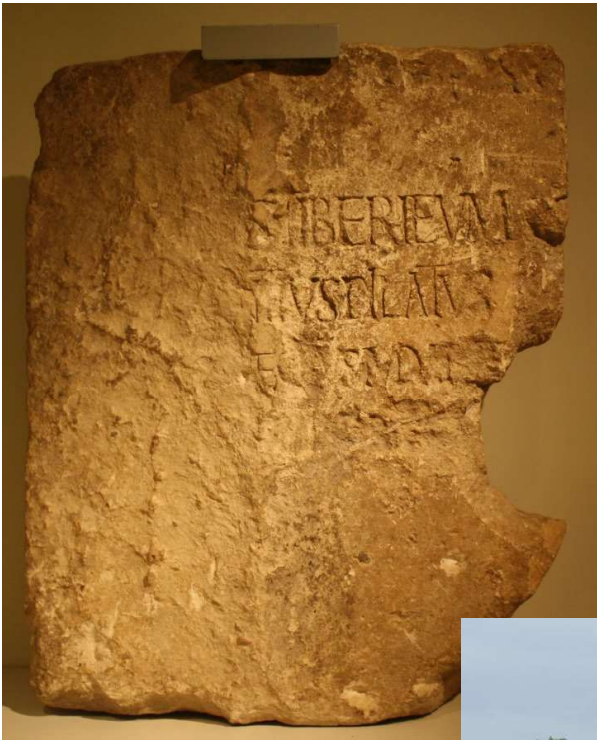
Where Caiaphas Ossuary was Found
Peace Forest, Jerusalem, Israel

THIS IS EVIDENCE OF PONTIUS PILATE GOVERNOR OF JUDEA

Found in Theatre in Caesarea Maritima, Israel. Google Coordinates: 32°29'45.68"N, 34°53'27.49"E
Now in Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Coordinates: 31°46'19.39"N, 35°12'14.73"E

Then Pilate entered the judgment hall again, called Jesus, and said to Him, “Are You the King of the Jews?” Jesus answered him, “Are you speaking for yourself about this, or did others tell you this concerning Me?” Pilate answered, “Am I a Jew? Your own nation and the chief priests have delivered You to me. What have You done?” Jesus answered, “My kingdom is not of this world. If My kingdom were of this world, My servants would fight, so that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now My kingdom is not from here.” Pilate therefore said to Him, “Are You a king then?” Jesus answered, “You say rightly that I am a king. For this reason I was born, and for this reason I have come into the world, that I should testify to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth hears My voice.” Pilate said to Him, “What is truth?” And when he had said this, he went out again to the Jews, and said to them, “I find no fault in Him at all. John 18:33-38 (KJV 2016)

In Matthew 27:1-11 we read about Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor who tried Jesus. Unfortunately, there was no concrete evidence for Pontius Pilate’s existence until in an archaeological team led by Dr. Antonio Frova, Italian archaeologist, and his team excavated the ancient port city of Caesarea Maritima in 1961. This city was formerly the capital of the Roman province of Judea, where the Roman governor resided for most of the year. As the theatre in Caesarea Philippi was excavated, Dr. Antonio Frova discovered a stone with an inscription bearing the name Pontius Pilate. The Latin inscription in limestone reads: “To the divine Augustus [this] Tiberium...Pontius Pilatus....Prefect of Judea.....has dedicated [this].” The inscription, originally placed in a Tiberium or temple dedicated to the divine Emperor Tiberius Caesar, was found in the theatre in Caesarea Philippi, but has been moved to the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.



Pontius Pilate Inscription (Israel Museum)

To the Divine Augusti [this] Tiberieum
...Pontius Pilate
...prefect of Judea
...has dedicated [this]

Translation of Pilate Inscription

The Discovery of the Pilate Inscription in 1961



Dr. Antonio Frova
1914 - 2007



Italian Archaeologist

Education:
He went to the Catholic University of Sacred Heart in Milan and graduated in archaeology in 1935. Then he continued his studies at the Italian Archaeological school of Athens.

Organization/Place of Work
In 1962 he became professor of archaeology and history of Greek and Roman history. Then he became director of Genoa's specialization in archeology until 1990.

Bible Evidence:
Matthew 27:2,11
Italian archaeologist who discovered the Pilate Inscription, extra-Biblical evidence of Pontius Pilate while excavating at Caesarea Maritima in 1961.



Now at Israel Museum, Jerusalem



Area where Inscription was found

57

John 18:33-38



Where Pilate Inscription was Found
Caesarea Maritima, Israel

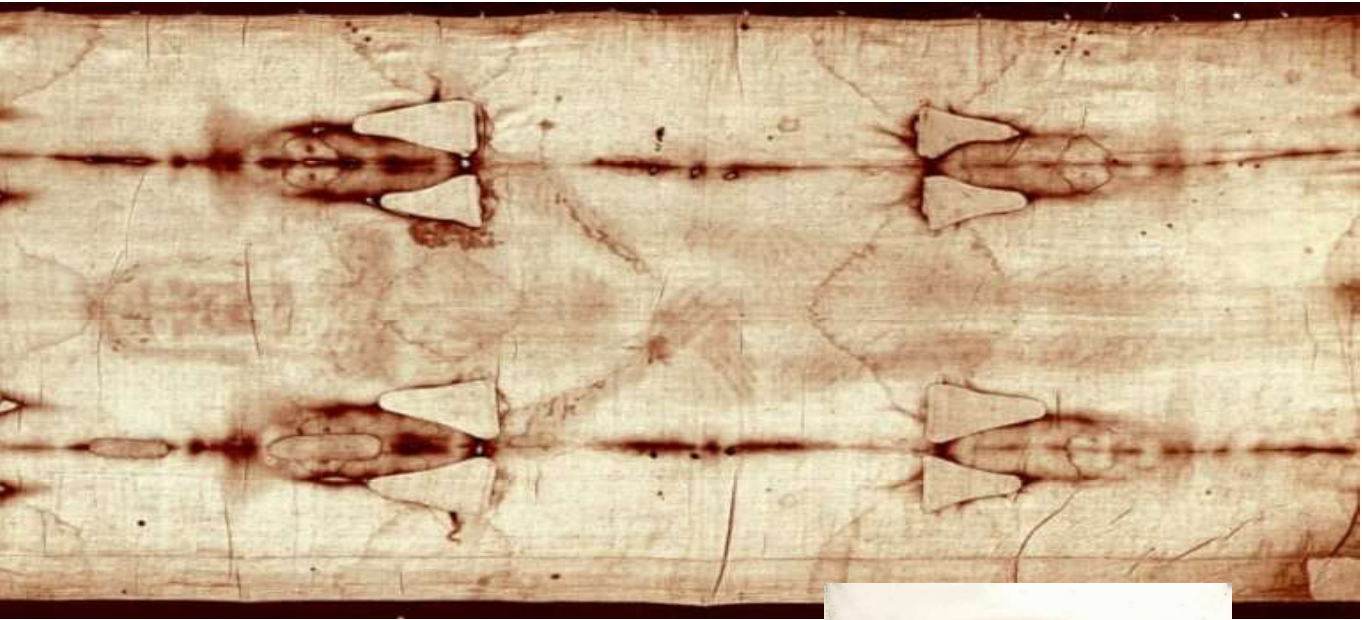


THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST – THE SHROUD OF TURIN

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Turin, Italy. Google Earth Coordinates: 45° 4' 23.95" N, 7° 41' 7.57" E

Now when the evening had come, there came a rich man from Arimathaea, named Joseph, who himself was also Jesus' disciple. He went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be given. And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, and laid it in his own new tomb which he had cut out in the rock; and he rolled a large stone against the door of the tomb, and departed. Matthew 27:57-60 (KJV 2016)

Matthew’s gospel tells us that Joseph of Arimathea took the body of Jesus and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth and laid it in his tomb. John’s gospel says that the body was wrapped in strips of linen with about a hundred pounds of spices. This means that there must have been a main linen cloth with one or more strips to bind the cloth. This is what we see with the Shroud of Turin – a large (4.4 x 1.1 m) cloth that bears the image of a crucified man. The image is impossible to reproduce and is likely the result of a burst of radiation that was emitted at the time of the resurrection. Although Carbon-14 testing shows it to be a medieval forgery from the 1300s, the Pray manuscript shows that it very likely dates to the 12th century. Matching stains on the shroud and the Sudarium of Oveido show that it can be possibly dated to the 6th century. Pollen grains on the shroud from plants that grow in Palestine put the shroud in Israel. Dirt particles in the Shroud were analyzed and determined to contain calcium and the mineral specifically was concluded to be travertine aragonite limestone, which is the , which is the element that is in As well, And if it was in Israel, and was on the same body as the Sudarium of Oveido, it is very likely the burial cloth of Jesus of Nazareth..



The Shroud of Turin, the Possible Burial Cloth of Jesus Christ



The Cathedral of St. John in Turin, Italy



The Image of the Crucified Man

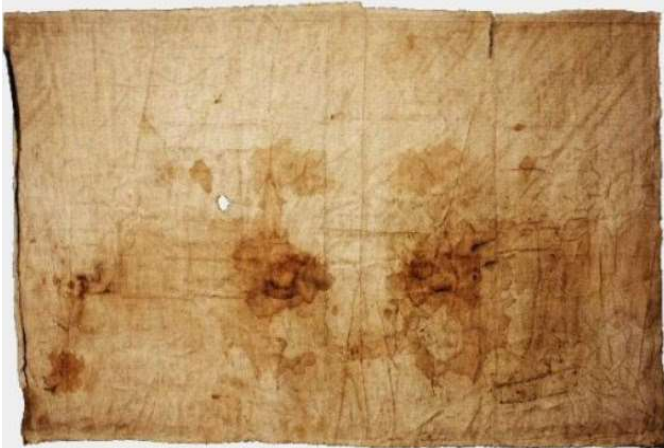


THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR THE SUFFERING OF JESUS CHRIST – THE SUDARIUM OF OVEIDO

Oveido Cathedral, Oveido, Spain. Google Earth Coordinates: 43° 21' 45.3" N, 5° 50' 35.09" W

Then Simon Peter came, following him, and went into the tomb; and he saw the linen cloths lying there, and the handkerchief that had been around His head, not lying with the linen cloths, but folded together in a place by itself. John 20:6-7 (KJV 2016)

A special but ancient cloth measures 33 x 21 inches and is kept in the Cathedral of San Salvador, Oviedo, Spain. The sudarium of Oveido is an ancient cloth that is reportedly the same cloth used 20 centuries ago to cover the head of Jesus. A careful investigation of the Biblical account of the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus shows that there were the cloths that covered the body of Jesus and another “handkerchief” that was around Jesus’ head. This is called a sudarium and would have collected blood (alive and after death) and pulmonary fluid after the death of Jesus. Death by crucifixion was actually a gruesome thing to behold. The victim would suffocate and the fluid built up in the lungs would ooze out of the nose. Isaiah foretold that the suffering Messiah’s face would be “marred more than any man”. In response, a cloth had been lovingly placed around the head of Jesus post-mortem. This cloth was then placed next to the burial cloths in the tomb. The pilgrim Antoninus of Piacenza wrote in 570 AD that the cloth was kept in a cave near Jerusalem. Then in the year 614 AD the Sudarium was smuggled out of Jerusalem during the Persian conquests and brought to Spain where it has been ever since. In the year 840 AD King Alfonso II of Asturias built a chapel and an ark to hold the precious cloth. Interestingly there is a blood stain on the Sudarium which perfectly matches the blood stain on the Shroud of Turin and the blood types are both AB. The cloth is displayed to the public only 3 times a year, one being on Good Friday.



The Sudarium of Oveido



The Ark that contains the Sudarium



The Sudarium is within the Ark, within the Cathedral of Oveido, in Oveido, Spain



THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR ALEXANDER SON OF SIMON OF CYRENE

Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus Campus, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°47'35.03"N, 35°14'34.68"E

And when they had mocked Him, they took the purple off Him, put His own clothes on Him, and led Him out to crucify Him. Then they compelled a certain man, Simon a Cyrenian, the father of Alexander and Rufus, as he was coming out of the country and passing by, to carry His cross. Mark 15:20-21 (KJV 2016)

In 1941, Israeli archaeologists Eleazar Sukenik and Nahman Avigad found an ossuary along with 10 other ossuaries in a first century tomb in the Kidron valley, south of the village of Silwan. On the side of the ossuary it reads: "Alexander, son of Simon" (The inscription of SIMONALE above was a mistake and so underneath it was written: ALEXANDER SON OF SIMON beneath it. So 2 names and the relationships are put together which match the above passage. However, as well, on the lid of the same ossuary we have another inscription: "Alexander QRNYT." This word QRNYT is a misspelling of the word QRNYH which means Cyrenian. So we have the ossuary of Alexander, son of Simon, from Cyrene. This means that this is almost certainly the ossuary of the son of the man who carried the cross of Jesus. The "Alexander (son) of Simon" ossuary resides in the collection of Hebrew University's Institute of Archaeology located on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem. Catalogued as Inventory No. 1965, this intriguing artifact has been loaned in the past for exhibition but is unfortunately not on regular public display.



The Inscription Reads: Alexander son of Simon

The Discovery of the Ossuary of Alexander, Son of Simon of Cyrene in 1941



Eleazar L. Sukenik
1889 - 1953

Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'42.76"N, 35°14'54.07"E



Israeli Archaeologist & Professor

Education:
He studied at the University of Berlin (A.B., 1923) and Dropsie College, Philadelphia (Ph.D., 1926).

Organization/Place of Work
He became associated with the Hebrew University as field archaeologist (1926), subsequently becoming lecturer (1935) in and then professor (1938) of the archaeology of Palestine. He was also director of the Museum of Jewish Antiquities.

Bible Evidence:
He excavated tombs south of Silwan, in the Kidron Valley, near Jerusalem.

Mark 15:21



The Ossuary Lid with more Information



It reads:
Alexander (Greek)
Then
Alexander QRNYT
(misspelled version of word QRNYH, which means "Cyrenian").



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Mark 15:20-21

"Artifact 1965"

Ossuary of Alexander son of Simon of Cyrene



Hebrew University Institute of Archaeology

THIS IS EVIDENCE OF THE STORY MADE UP THAT THE DISCIPLES STOLE JESUS' BODY

The Louvre, Paris, France. Google Earth Coordinates: 48°51'37.06"N, 2°20'17.97"E

Now while they were going, behold, some of the guard came into the city, and reported to the chief priests all the things that had happened. When they had assembled with the elders and took counsel, they gave a large amount of money to the soldiers, saying, “Tell them, ‘His disciples came at night and stole Him away while we slept.’ And if this comes to the governor’s ears, we will persuade him and protect you.” So they took the money and did as they were instructed; and this saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day. Matthew 28:11-15 (KJV 2016)

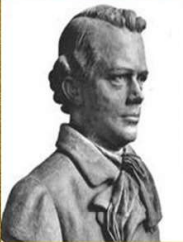
This marble tablet was discovered in Nazareth and was acquired in 1878 by Wilhelm Frohner, a German archaeologist, then sent it to Paris. It is now on display at the Louvre, Paris. It is an edict written in Koine Greek from an unnamed Caesar that orders capital punishment for anyone who disturbs tombs and particularly those who move sepulcher sealing stones. This matches well with the post-resurrection account in the gospels. What is even more interesting is that it was reportedly found in Nazareth, the hometown of Jesus. Based on epigraphy it is dated to the 1st half of the first century. As well, we read in the gospels that at the time of Jesus’ death many holy people were raised from the dead and appeared in the city of Jerusalem (Matthew 27:52-53). The reports must have come all the way to the Emperor Tiberius. In recourse, there was an official edict from Caesar that no other graves would be disturbed. It is therefore, good evidence of the gospel account that the story commonly reported among the Jews after the resurrection was that Jesus’ disciples stole the body of Jesus while the guards slept.



The Nazareth Inscription, Louvre, Paris

EDICT OF CAESAR:
“...whoever has in any manner extracted those who have been buried, or has moved with wicked intent those who have been buried to other places, committing a crime against them, or has moved sepulcher-sealing stones...I wish that [violator] to suffer capital punishment under the title of tomb-breaker.”

The Discovery of the Nazareth Inscription in 1878



Wilhelm Frohner
1834 - 1925



German Archaeologist & Curator

Education:
He studied at the Universities of Bonn, Freiburg and Gottingen.

Organization/Place of Work
He worked as the curator of Greek and Roman antiquities at the Louvre in Paris and was made a French citizen in 1866. He was as well as archaeological researcher and collector of antiquities.

Bible Evidence:
Matthew 28:11-15

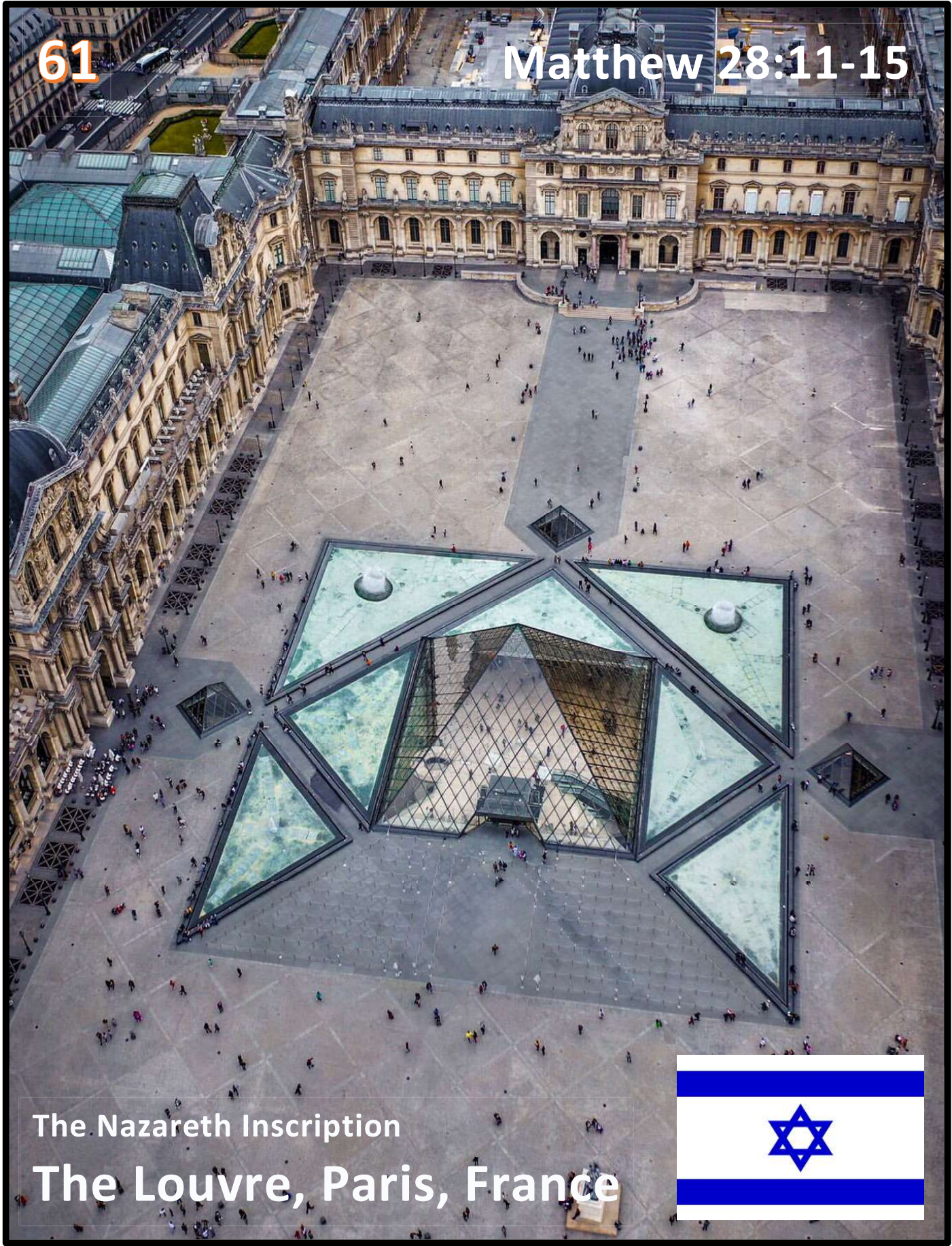
He received the Nazareth inscription from a dealer from Nazareth but the location of discovery is not known. The inscription was probably made in 41 AD by Emperor Claudius.



Google Earth Coordinates: 32°29'45.68"N, 34°53'27.49"E

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Matthew 28:11-15



The Nazareth Inscription

The Louvre, Paris, France



THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR WHERE AKELDAMA IS LOCATED

Gai Ben Hinnom, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'5.80"N, 35°13'59.55"E

“Men and brethren, this Scripture had to be fulfilled, which the Holy Spirit spoke beforehand through the mouth of David concerning Judas, who became a guide to those who arrested Jesus; because he was numbered with us and obtained a part in this ministry.” (Now this man purchased a field with the wages of iniquity; and falling headlong, he burst open in the middle and all his entrails gushed out. And it became known to all those dwelling in Jerusalem; so that field is called in their own language, Akel Dama, that is to say, The Field of Blood. Acts 1:16-19 (KJV 2016)

The soil in this area is composed of rich clay and was used in the past by potters and thus was also called the Potter's field as in Matthew 27:10. The clay also has a strong red color, thus it was also called the Field of Blood. This is the place where Judas hanged himself, his body decomposed and fell to the ground spilling his intestines. It was called field of blood since the “blood money”, which was used to pay Judas to betray Jesus, was used to buy the field, and it was at this place where Judas' blood spilled on the ground. In 1874 the Orthodox Church built the Monastery of St. Onuphrius, over the site of several tombs which date from the first century which can be seen inside. According to 16th century tradition, this was also the place where the Apostles fled to after Jesus' arrest in Gethsemane. Interestingly, this field is located in the cursed Hinnom Valley, where child sacrifice occurred. God promised that He would bring evil upon this place in Jeremiah 19:3.



The Field of Blood where Judas Hanged Himself



Orthodox Church of St. Onuphrius (St. Onuphrius is depicted here)



Burial caves at Akeldama

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Acts 1:16-19



Akeldama, the Field of Blood
Gai Ben Hinnom, Jerusalem, Israel



THIS IS WHERE JESUS MET HIS DISCIPLES AFTER RESURRECTION AND RESTORED PETER

Tabgha, Galilee, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 32°52'18.68"N, 35°33'1.44"E

After these things Jesus showed Himself again to the disciples at the Sea of Tiberias, and in this way He showed Himself: Simon Peter, Thomas called Didymus, Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, the sons of Zebedee, and two others of His disciples were together. Simon Peter said to them, "I am going fishing." They said to him, "We are going with you also." They went out and immediately got into the boat, and that night they caught nothing. But when the morning had now come, Jesus stood on the shore; but the disciples did not know that it was Jesus...Then, as soon as they had come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid on it, and bread. Jesus said to them, "Bring some of the fish which you have just caught." Simon Peter went up and dragged the net to land, full of large fish, one hundred and fifty three; and although there were so many, the net was not broken. Jesus said to them, "Come and eat breakfast." Yet none of the disciples dared ask Him, "Who are You?" Knowing that it was the Lord. Jesus then came and took the bread and gave it to them, and likewise the fish. This is now the third time Jesus showed Himself to His disciples after He was risen from the dead. John 21:1-4; 9-14 (KJV 2016)

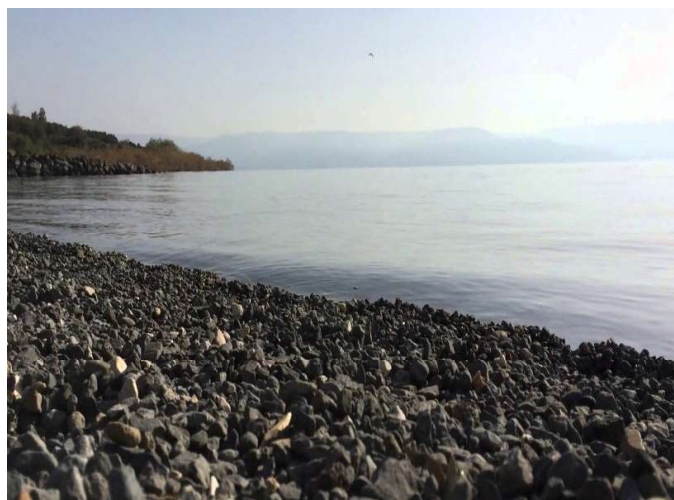
The church of the Primacy of St. Peter, built by the Franciscans in 1933 and made of black basalt, is on the site where early Christians believe Jesus said to Peter "Take care of my sheep" and reinstated him as the foremost of the apostles. This is located in Tabgha, Israel, and is built on 4th century church ruins. In the 9th century this place was called the "Place of the coals" to commemorate where Jesus had a fire of coals near this location. Jesus appeared to His disciples here in His resurrected body and thus the white limestone outcropping has a sign placed by the Franciscans: "This is a holy ground."



Church of the Primacy of Peter, Tabgha, Galilee, Israel



Mensa Christi, where Jesus cooked and ate fish with His disciples



In this tranquil area Jesus met with His disciples in Galilee following His resurrection.



Fourth Century church ruins are here at this site where Jesus met with His disciples, thus, is called "Holy Ground"

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John 21:1-14

Place where Jesus reinstated Peter
Tabgha, Galilee, Israel



THIS IS EVIDENCE FOR THE SITE OF JESUS' ASCENSION INTO HEAVEN

Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, Israel. Google Earth Coordinates: 31°46'44.04"N, 35°14'42.42"E

Therefore, when they had come together, they asked Him, saying, "Lord, will You at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" And He said to them, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father has put in His own authority. But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you will be witnesses to Me in Jerusalem, and also in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth." Now when He had spoken these things, while they watched, He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight. And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as He went up, behold, two men stood by them in white clothing, who also said, "You men of Galilee, why do you stand gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, who is taken up from you into heaven, will so come in like manner as you saw Him go into heaven." Then they returned to Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is near Jerusalem, a Sabbath day's journey. Acts 1:6-12 (KJV 2016)

The prophet Zechariah foretold "I For behold, I am coming and I will dwell in your midst," The Lord came to be born as a Baby on earth. Then the prophet Hosea foretold that: "I will return again to my place." The Lord would ascend back to His place. Jesus Christ fulfilled both of these prophecies. For the first three centuries of the early persecuted church, the ascension of Jesus was celebrated in a cave part way up the mountain for safety reasons. However, by the late 4th century, Queen Helena had a circular memorial chapel built at the summit of the Mount of Olives over the site where Jesus ascended. In 384, the Spanish pilgrim Lady Egeria reported visiting the chapel of the ascension where Jesus ascended to heaven 40 days after His resurrection. Unfortunately, this chapel was destroyed in 614 AD by the Persians. Then it was rebuilt but then destroyed again during the conquest in the 10th century. Then the chapel was again rebuilt by the Crusaders in the 12th Century upon the ruins of the Byzantine chapel. This octagonal chapel originally had no roof and was surrounded by pillars. In 1187 Saladin converted this chapel into a mosque complete with a mihrab, showing the direction of Islamic prayer. Since then, although the land is under Islamic jurisdiction, Christians are permitted to come and worship here. In 1835 the walls were filled in and a domed roof added. Inside the chapel is a rock where tradition holds Jesus left His right footprint in the stone as He ascended into heaven bodily. Christians come and worship their risen and ascended Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ of Nazareth in this place.



The Ascension Edicule



The place believed by early Christians where Jesus ascended to heaven



The stone upon which it is believed Jesus left his footprint



Although the area is walled in and on the grounds of a mosque, Christians are still permitted to come and worship there.

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Acts 1:6-12

The Place of the Ascension of Jesus Christ
Mount of Olives, Jerusalem

